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The

Cornell Countryman



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CAREERS AT GENERAL ELECTRIC



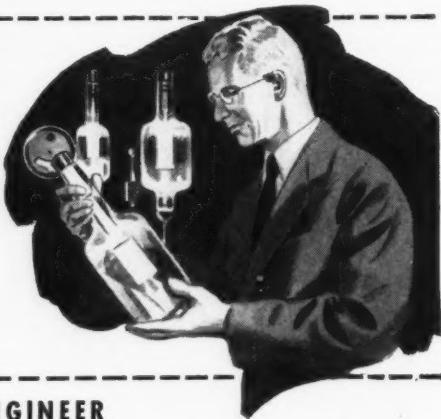
General Electric is not one business, but an organization of many businesses, offering opportunities in virtually all the professions. Here three G-E men brief the career-possibilities which the company offers to the mechanisms expert, the vacuum-tube specialist, and the engineer.

MECHANISMS EXPERT

John Payne (Cornell), who developed the mechanical hands for atomic research: Radioactive isotopes create problems to delight the heart and fire the imagination of any mechanical or electrical engineer who has a bent toward mechanisms. Developing pile "service" mechanisms and manipulating devices like the remote-control hands is tied in with a lot of existing techniques, but the special conditions offer a real challenge—and a real opportunity—to the engineer.

VACUUM-TUBE SPECIALIST

Dr. Albert W. Hull (Yale), assistant director of the Research Laboratory: The use of vacuum tubes for controlling industrial processes is only beginning. A new tube with a "dispenser cathode," for example, can take signals from "electrical brains" and apply them to apparatus of any desired size . . . Also, a new thyratron gives mastery over high-voltage currents as high as 40 amps at 70,000 volts. Such developments will foster the use of vacuum tubes as engineering tools and electronic servants.



STUDENT ENGINEER

Bob Charlton (Texas), graduate of the G-E Advanced Engineering Program: I have just completed three years of intensive engineering study on a level with the best graduate schools. Besides my experience "on the job," I've studied 20 hours at home each week. The first-, second-, and third-year courses are tough and realistic—the problems actually come from engineering divisions. I don't know of a better way to get a thorough technical background for an engineering career in industry.

For further information about a BUSINESS CAREER with General Electric, write Business Training Course, Schenectady, N. Y.—a career in TECHNICAL FIELDS, write Technical Personnel Division, Schenectady, N. Y.

GENERAL  ELECTRIC



WHO OWNS THE *Dairymen's League?*

The Dairymen's League belongs to the 26,000 farm families who have joined together to market their milk cooperatively and who are working to maintain a good standard of living for Northeastern farmers. The League is owned and controlled by these dairy farmers who use its facilities to process and market their number one crop.

LEAGUE members finance their cooperative through loans made by monthly deductions from their milk checks.

At the end of the fiscal year, each member receives interest-bearing Certificates of Indebtedness equivalent to the amount deducted during the year. These Certificates carry no voting rights, however, thus preventing any person or small group of persons from gaining control. The League is controlled by all of its members, each of whom has one vote.

League Certificates of Indebtedness vary in amounts according to the amount of milk marketed by the individual member. The cooperative uses this money to buy the plants, equipment and facilities necessary in the marketing of its members' milk.

Certificates of Indebtedness are issued payable ten years from the date of issue and pay at least 4 per cent interest. They are redeemable at that time or at an earlier date if the association should decide to redeem them by issuing a call.

JOIN THE LEAGUE NOW!

Join with other members of the Dairymen's League now

and enjoy the security and independence that farmer-ownership of your marketing facilities brings.

Listen To These League Radio Programs

Every Sunday morning—"Today And Yesterday" with Lee Hamrick and Rym Berry.

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| 8:00—WMGM New York | W G R | Buffalo |
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Every evening—9:15 p.m. "Today's News & Tomorrow's Headlines"—Lee Hamrick and Bob Short—Rural Radio Network—over the following FM stations: WVFC, Ithaca, 95.1 mc.; WVBT, Bristol Center, 101.9 mc.; WFNF, Wethersfield, 107.7 mc.; WVCN, DeRuyter, 105.1 mc.; WVCV, Cherry Valley, 101.9 mc.; WVBN, Turin, 107.7 mc.; WGHF, New York, 101.9 mc.; and WSLB Ogdensburg, 101.9 mc.



DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Do you know about Charles Weidner AND HIS FAMOUS WHITE LEGHORNS?

Charles H. Weidner and hired men feeding on range. At right, range scene with Catskill mountains in background.



His breeding program requires the dependability, quality and uniformity of beacon feeds

Maybe you've heard of his fine Hickoryhill Poultry Farm at West Shokan, N. Y. Since 1921, he has trap-nested continuously . . . and right now he's conducting an intense, scientific breeding program for high egg production and low mortality. This program includes progeny test breed-

ing on a sizable scale. Unquestionably his work has won him recognition as one of the few leading breeders in the northeast area.

Since much of his success depends on environmental factors, Mr. Weidner depends considerably on *uniform* feed. This is what he says:

"We have implicit faith in Beacon Feeds

"We have fed Beacon Feeds for many years now . . . Their uniformity and dependability leaves us nothing to worry about insofar as feeding is concerned.

". . . they give us expected results, without

variation, year in and year out. This is a very important feature in our breeding work.

". . . and each feed we use—from chickhood to breeding pen—does its particular job perfectly."

Well, thanks Mr. Weidner. Beacon . . . and users of Beacon Feeds . . . appreciate those sincere words. And they mean a lot, coming from a man who is breeding outstanding stock with records up to 335 eggs a year.

It proves again that good Beacon Feeds and good management make a profitable combination



THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC. CAYUGA, N. Y.

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OUR COVER, which we respectfully dedicate to all those who have been bewildered freshmen at one time or another, shows worldly-wise senior, Fred Reeve, briefing a newly arrived fledgling frosh on his first run thru the mazes of Barton Hall.

The Cornell Countryman

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Up to Us

It's a pretty well-known fact around Cornell that the Department of Buildings and Grounds is about five years behind the students when it comes to building paved walks. Last year it finally admitted the need of a short walk south of Goldwin Smith after Cornellians of many classes had bared the ground and worked up a slippery mud during the rainy periods and an even more slippery skidway of ice.

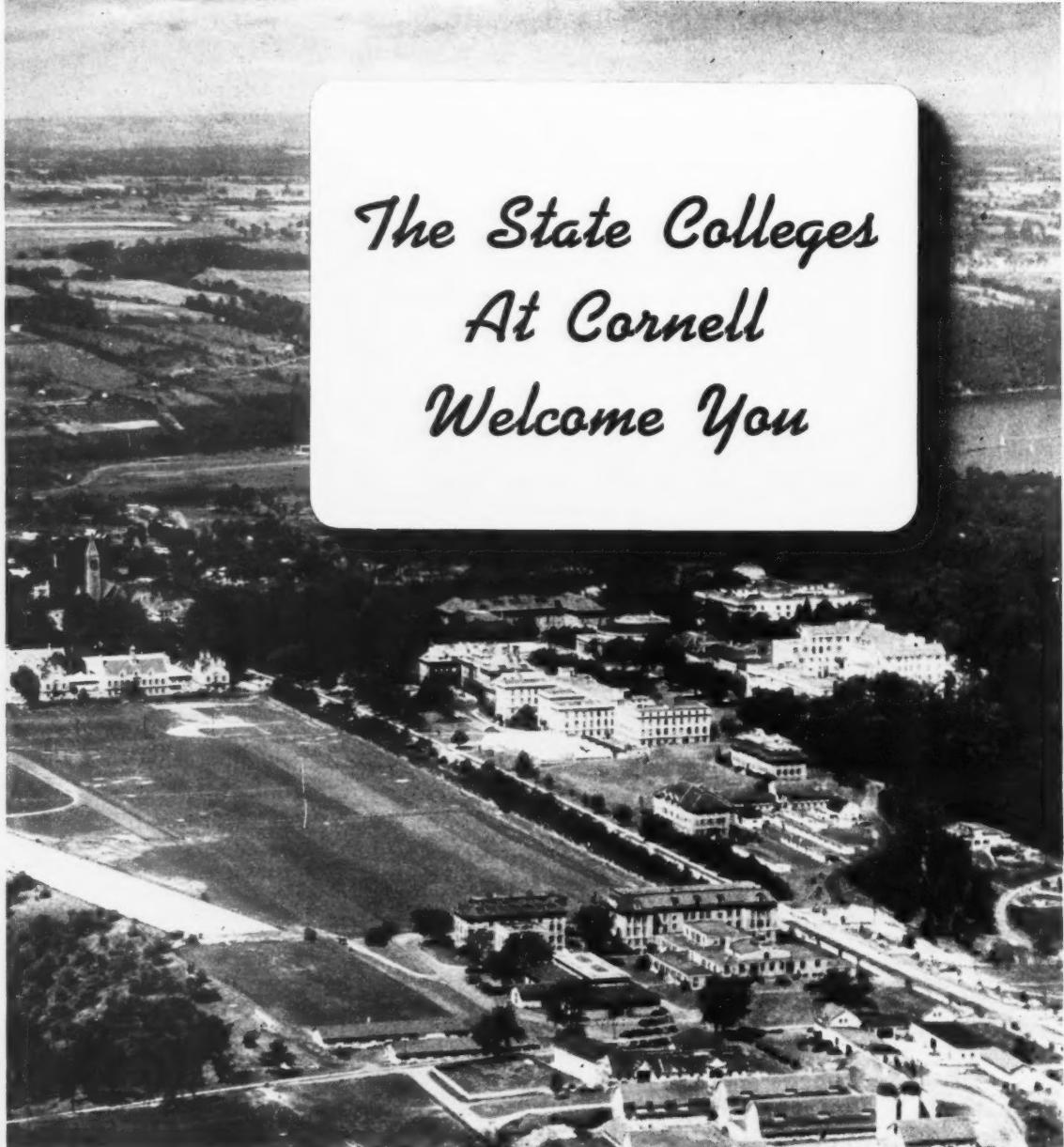
The same situation exists now on three paths used by Ag and Home Ec students. Perhaps the most serious is the one between the Circle and Triphammer bridge, in back of Baker Lab. A substantial weather-proof path has been constructed—except for about a hundred feet where we will see a treacherous mudhole with the first rains and wet snows of winter. Other short lengths in need of paving are in front of Farnow Hall, the corner of Upper Alumni Field below the Dairy Building, and the path from the rear of the west end of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall to the street below.

Students are going to use these paths in dry weather whether they are paved or not. Countless feet continually widen the area of bare ground until they become eyesores on campus. Since the grass will never have a chance to grow on them anyway, they should have been surfaced long ago.

Why do half a job? It's human nature to take the shortest route to one's destination. It's also common sense. Why deny its existence by overlooking the consequences? Let's have them fixed up!

D.R.





The State Colleges
At Cornell
Welcome You

CORNELL University was founded on the Land Grant Act of 1862, the main objective of which was "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." As a part of this great university the State Colleges, Schools and Experiment Stations, prominently pictured in the above aerial view, were established to serve the people of New York through teaching, research, and extension. The four State Colleges and Schools at Cornell are the College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the Veterinary College, and the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. The Stations are the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, at Ithaca and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva.

COLLEGE

Slanguage

by Wendell Smith '48

College slang today is a racy hybrid of double-meaning words, turned phrases, and colorful adjectives stemming from two or three generations back, foreign languages, World War II, and the latest movie playing at the local theater. It's hard sometimes to draw the line between straight Americanisms and school jargon, but certain words stand out as being definitely college slang.

Some words are common to almost every school in the country, while other words have a local meaning restricted to one campus.

At most colleges one does not get just "tight," "high," or drunk, but he will more likely be regarded as "blasted," "creamed," "gassed," "clobbered," "crooked," "stoned," "snoggered," "skonk-dronk," "schlooped," "potted," "plowed," or "hammered." The drink which is the cause of it all may be referred to as "brew," "suds," "malt," "hooch."

While on the party line, there are many types of operations besides "bending the elbow," that go with mixed gatherings. "Pork chopping" at Ohio Wesleyan is to cut in on your friends' or fraternity brother's date. The same thing at Missouri is "third-basing," or "bird-dogging." At the University of Texas, anyone jilted by a girl is "flushed," the fellow who is "flushed" is called "Drano," and the girl who has done the jilting has "pulled the chain."

Co-eds and girls may be referred to in any number of ways depending mostly on her looks and character. A "queen" is just about tops. At Oklahoma A. & M. a girl worth looking at is a "beaver," and at Colgate a "poomer." Emory University calls a cool and somewhat

distant girl a "pink," while at Georgia Tech. that name is connected with high-school girls. There are many other types which speak for themselves, such as "beasts," "Ready Hedy's," "squaws," "snakes," "pigs," or "quail," (meaning too young, but nice.)

The name applied to types of fellows are even more varied and meaningful. Anyone slightly different or odd is a "character." Then again there are many subdivisions of "characters," such as "drips," "spooks," or "eight-balls" which means you just don't fit in. A clumsy person at Michigan is a "hamburger," at Colgate a "jabongo," at S.M.U. a "plumber," or at Bloomfield College and Seminary a "jaboff." A dope may be a "sack," "meathead," or even a "tool" (usually a "simple tool.")

A "sportsman" at Texas, is a fellow with money and a car who perhaps doesn't let his studies get in the way of his education, while a fellow with little money and no



car is a "peasant," or a "peon." Also from Texas comes the term "cutter," a boisterous hell-raiser and woman chaser.

A fellow who "wows" the girls at Oklahoma A. & M. is a "gunner," while the same type at Arizona is a "boondocker." One who plays a low trick at R.P.I. is regarded as a "schnock," then again any low-life character around the University of Mississippi is a "pogue."

From American University comes the term "snowshoes" which is applied to a person very slow afoot. At the University of Michigan a person who pokes fun at others, rides them, is a "jockey." A group of such practical jokers is a "Jockey Club."

The mental condition which could result from a "bust" or failed exam is known at Texas as the "reds," a feeling of melancholy or frustration corresponding closely to the "blues." You would probably be "bushed," "pooped," or "knocked" which is to be tired, or as they say at Ohio Wesleyan, "all shook up," meaning confused. (This feeling may also stem from woman trouble.) One step further from the "reds" (or "blues") is to "flip your lid," or "snap your cap," which is the same thing as losing your mind. Being "around the bend," or "off your rocker" is the same condition.

"Clobbered," which has already been mentioned, also means to be hit hard, as in a football game. "Creamed" means about the same thing, though it falls more in the class of being "beaten up," or getting a "face full of fist," which at Wyoming is a "knuckle sandwich." At Colgate a punch in the nose is a "shot in the horn." "I'll clean your clock" is at Lehigh, about the



(Continued on page 10)

New York farms and Child Labor

By Herman Horowitz '50

Despite the fact that there are restrictions on the use of child labor on farms, investigations conducted by the N.Y.S. Department of Labor have shown that applicable state laws are being violated, that children under the legal age are being employed, and that those of legal age are working without proper farm permits. Under state law, no minor below the age of 14 may work on a farm unless he is a member of the farmer's family, in which case the minimum is 12. Fourteen and 15 year olds are required to obtain farm work permits; whereas those 16 and older need have no certificates.

Usually, minors are not used extensively on dairy farms or in agricultural pursuits requiring heavy lifting and skill. Fruit and vegetable farmers are the most frequent employers of minors. Although many of these growers claim that they would prefer hiring adult help, the fact is that they need child labor. When crops are ready to be harvested, these growers state, they can not wait around until the employment services furnish an adequate labor supply, and so, through necessity, they are forced to turn to child labor for help. Their argument runs like this:

1. The type of work for which the children are used is very light and very healthful. Since these minors are often paid piece rates, rest periods are taken at leisure. Heavy lifting is not required, particularly in the berry, bean, and pea fields.
2. Farmers can not afford to pay the wages demanded by full time factory labor, and must, therefore, look to children for aid. Although low wages may be paid to these minors, this does not lower wages of other workers in the area, because there is no competition between the older and younger workers. There simply are not enough adults to meet the seasonal demand for labor. School children will usually

look for some type of work just to keep themselves busy during the summer vacation.

3. In many instances, mothers or adult members refuse to work on the farm unless they can bring their children. Since the farmers need all the help they can get, to refuse these people would be to reduce their supply of labor. Family groups have been found to work better together. Farmers maintain that the children are employed by their family and not directly by them.
4. The farm owners contend that children working on farms are better off than roaming the streets. The people who work on farms are usually the poorer element, who live in poor neighborhoods, with tenement slums. To leave the children at home would expose them to moral and physical dangers, since recreational facilities are almost nonexistent in these areas.
5. A unique explanation for use of child labor was that youngsters were able to pick berries, etc. without stooping as much as adults, and that, as a result, the minors could do a better job of cleaning the bushes. Another reason advanced by one farmer was that the children (especially those under 14) were much easier to control than those above 14 years.

However reasonable or unreasonable these explanations may seem, enforcement officials are determined to eliminate violations. But, insofar as the tentative enforcement procedure established by the Labor Department is concerned, the growers avoid penalties and prosecution in many cases. The tentative procedure followed is roughly this:

- a. If the industrial investigator, after making a routine inspection, finds a violation of the child labor provisions (minimum wages and hours regulations do not apply to farms) of the law, he reports this to his superiors. The investigator

then informs the farmer of his obligations.

b. If the department so decides, a conference with the violator is held, at which time an official of the Labor Department will outline ever more explicitly the law's requirements.

c. A reinspection is then ordered to determine whether the obligations are being met.

d. If, after this reinspection, violations still persist, prosecution may follow in the local court, in proceedings conducted by the State Attorney General's Office.

This procedure has been found not to injure the farmers as much as one might expect. In the first place, the need for children lasts only a short while, so by the time the reinspection is made the investigator may find no minors working. In addition, many farmers escape the initial visit, because of inability on the part of the Labor Department to employ enough inspectors and difficulty on the part of the inspectors in locating the farms. Furthermore, prosecution must take place in the locale in which the misdemeanor was committed. This means, especially in rural communities, that the judge trying the case may be a close neighbor of the defendant. Since there is room for graduated fines, and there may be various interpretations of the law's provisions, the extent of punishment depends upon this local peace officer.

One method that has been found most effective in the enforcement of child labor laws is to inform the growers of the double liability clause of workmen's compensation. Under it, if any child is illegally employed (under-age minors and minors of age without permits) and is injured on the job, the farmer must pay double damages. If the farmer carries workmen's compensation or farmer's liability insurance, then the insurance company pays the original award for dam-

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Ants Across the Border

by Joan Hall '48

The priceless Wasmann ant collection was missing, swallowed up in the Nazi quest for world domination. This was the situation that made a Dick Tracy out of a former professor of biology at the University of Richmond, Dr. Wendell Bailey.

Until 1943 the ant collection had resided in the museum of the peaceful Dutch town of Maastricht, a mecca for entomologists from all parts of the globe.

It was the life work of a Jesuit priest, Erich Wasmann, who over two generations ago began to study, classify, and collect insects and books about insects to find how vegetable and animal life could be protected. When he died in 1932 his collection of ants and books on them was accepted by entomologists as one of the very finest.

Then — the Nazi juggernaut rolled across Holland.

By 1943 the Nazis were well along in the process of looting Europe of her art and scientific treasures; and attention was focused on Maastricht's treasure, the Wasmann ant collection. It was a simple matter for Professor Hans Bischof of the Deutsches Zoological Museum of the University of Berlin to converge upon Maastricht's museum with a squad of strong-arm SS men and cart the collection away to "someplace in Germany."

Nothing more was heard of this priceless collection until, in 1944, Dr. Bailey arrived in Maastricht with the U.S. Army.

Museum Looted

Says Dr. Bailey, "I arrived in Maastricht as typhus fever control officer for G-5, Ninth U.S. Army. It was only natural that I should visit the local museum at my first opportunity, and it was there that I heard about the looting of the Wasmann ant collection.

"I was outraged at the looting of the collection, and saddened to think that it might be permanently lost to entomologists. I swore that when the war was over, if humanly

possible, I would track it down and return it to Maastricht."

In 1945, after the fighting had ceased, Dr. Bailey, now with some free time, set about looking through what was left of museums and universities in some of the larger German cities. One day he was tipped off that both the ants and Professor Bischof were in Berlin. He found Bischof in the Deutsches Zoological Museum on the University of Berlin campus.

According to Dr. Bailey, "I introduced myself and put the Professor at ease by just talking entomology. At last, when the Professor was thoroughly lulled into feeling safe with me, I said, 'I'm especially interested in seeing some entomological specimens. Ants, for instance.'

"'You've come to the right place,' said the Professor, 'I've got the finest collection in the world.'

"'Why,' I said, 'I thought the Wasmann collection held that distinction.'

"'That's just the one I mean,' said Bischof beaming.

"'You've got it here in the museum?'

"'Right here,' said Bischof.

"'All right, you old codger, the jig's up,' I said. And it was."

Arts Returned

Bailey returned to the museum that afternoon with a crew of men and a 10-ton trailer to remove the collection. Bischof led them to a debris-filled, dust-choked, and lightless catacomb where the collection had resided during the bombing of Berlin. Miraculously it seemed, the collection had emerged unscathed. The men went to work, and the following day the Wasmann collection was on its way back to Maastricht.

It was then that Dr. Bailey turned to Bischof and asked him why the collection had been removed from safe little Maastricht, which never was bombed, to the target of Berlin.

Bischof blinked his eyes and pulled at his scrubby beard.

"For protection," he said.

(Continued on page 10)

CLUB SCHEDULE — FALL TERM 1948

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. | AZ-AGR 2 Yr. Club | Grange Bacaria | Ag-Domecon Council Home Ec. Club | Kermis Young Coops |
| 2. | | Roundup Floriculture | 4-H | |
| 3. | AZ-AGR | Grange Pomology Ho-nun-de-kah | Ag-Domecon Council | Kermis |
| 4. | | Roundup Floriculture | 4-H | |

1. Veg. Crops meeting will be announced by posters.
2. Dairy Science—every other week.
3. Sears Scholarships—by notice.
4. Countryman—every other Monday.

Introducing . . .



Dottie Taylor

"But they don't teach you about such things in classes!" exclaimed foods major Dorothy Taylor referring to her experiences with foods work in a Girl Scout camp this summer. It seems Dottie ran into trouble with bugs that miraculously appeared in spaghetti sauce just before serving time and undependable coal stoves that heated to 450°F with no warning, ruining the turkey she was cooking.

Dottie, first vice-president of our WSGA, is a girl of many interests. She has during her three years in the College of Home Economics, taken active part in the Westminster group—for which she has served as secretary and social chairman, CURW, the Women's Athletic Association and Wayside Aftermath. Her work with CURW earned her one of its rural fellowships.

Her first post as an official in WSGA came when sophomore Dot was elected to the House of Representatives and served on the secretary's committee. Last year she was president of Comstock A. As first vice-president this year, she acts as coordinator of dormitories, chaperones and dorm VP's, and as chief assistant to WSGA president, Lila McLeod.

In addition to her collegiate activities and sports, Dot is interested

in knitting, sewing and photography.

A graduate of one of Schenectady's high schools, Dot was awarded a New York State Cash Scholarship and received the Bausch and Lomb award for her work in science.

Bud Stanton

Bernard Freeland Stanton has the distinction of being perhaps the only senior in agriculture who needs no introduction to the Ag campus. And as president of the men's senior class, this outstanding man from Greenville, New York is known to almost the whole University.

Apparently nary a blade of grass has sprouted under Bud's size 11's, for the list of his activities reads like a *Cornellian* index. It all started in high school when he participated in sports, the 4-H, Grange and Church groups—but he has done even better at Cornell. As a freshman he became a member of the Round-Up Club, Countryman staff, Grange, Wesley Foundation and the tenor section of Sage Chapel Choir, in addition to being president of the 4-H and a charter member of the newly-reorganized Independent Council.

Alpha Zeta (in his sophomore year) was the first of the honorary groups to pledge Bud, but Ho-Nun-

de-Kah and Sphinx Head (University-wide men's honorary) followed in his third year. Perhaps because he held the offices of Grange secretary, vice-president of Round-Up and president of Ag-Domecon—and maintained an average on which any *Cornellian* could look with envy.

Bud's experience with dairy cattle (his Greenville home is on a Golden Guernsey dairy farm) has stood him in good stead. He has been one of the key men on our competition-winning Dairy Cattle Judging Team, and last year placed second for individual honors at the National Intercollegiate Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa.

Weighing the evidence, it seems a safe bet to say we'll hear a lot more about this personable young man-of-agriculture in the years to come.

Barth Mapes

1948 has been a memorable year in the history of Barth Mapes, for it saw him united in holy matrimony with Martha Clark, a charming representative of the Class of '48, and as a touch of icing to the cake, the election to the Presidency of Ag-Domecon was thrown in.

Barth, born and reared in the mountain fastnesses of Sullivan



Barth, Bud, and friend.

County, N.Y. graduate from high school in 1943, and feeling strongly that his country was in need, joined the United States Army and fought the war to a successful conclusion, Barth emerged a second lieutenant, after winning his wings as a pilot.

Thirsting after the cup of knowledge, Barth started his four years as a Dairy Major at Cornell in the Fall of '45 and was avidly snapped up by A.G.R., Agricultural fraternity. Mapes rendered yeoman service as a Freshman Camp Counselor, and entered politics via Ag-Domecon Council. He was chosen vice-president and later president of the organization, one of the highest honors Cornell University can bestow upon an individual.

Barth serves the people of the Upper Campus and the University as a whole as a voting representative from Ag-Domecon on Student Council, and has been elected to membership in Sphinx Head and Ho-Nun-de-Kah, both senior honorary societies.

Ruth Humphrey

"Don't forget your change, please"—a favorite saying of the petite and charming cashier in the Home Economics Cafeteria. Ruth Humphreys is her name and she comes from Fairport, New York where her father operates a small dairy farm.

Soft-spoken and only five feet, three and a half inches tall, Ruthie manages to hold her own on the upper campus. Right now you all know her as the president on the Home Economics Club. Ruthie was on the Tea Committee for two years and the last year attended the convention of Home Economics Clubs at the University of Maryland in Providence II. She also represented Cornell at the New York State Home Economics Convention in New York City.

Ruth's activities are not limited to the upper campus. She is a member of the Baptist Student Group, helps with CURW work, and be-



longs to Wayside Aftermath. She is also in the Sage Chapel Choir and the Independent Council.

A prospective hospital dietitian, Ruth worked as a baker in the Rochester General Hospital this past summer. Last year she helped to plan menus for the WSGA convention held at Cornell and took part in the supervision of their serving.

Before coming to Cornell, she worked in the engineering office at Eastman Kodak in Rochester for a year and a half.

Sports rate high with Ruth—with horseback riding, dancing, basketball, baseball, swimming, ping pong and pool counted tops.

WARREN WINS

Stanley Warren, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, is the first recipient of the Ag-Domecon-Ho-Nun-de-Kah Professor Merit Award.

Barth Mapes, President of Ag-Domecon, presented Professor Warren with a plaque inscribed in his honor at the Ho-Nun-de-Kah Barbecue, on October 4.

The annual award was originated last spring when the two organizations agreed to sponsor jointly a Professor Merit Award to give recognition to outstanding members

Ho-Nun-De-Kah

Over 450 students and faculty members turned out October 4, for the second Ho-Nun-De-Kah Barbecue. A post-war Ag college tradition, the barbecue is held in honor of the scholarship holders in the college of Agriculture, with the entire Ag freshman class and all scholarship holders on the invitation list.

Sponsored and managed by Ho-Nun-de-Kah, Senior Agricultural Honorary Society, the barbecue is held during the opening days of the Fall semester. It is at this time that Dean Myers presents the scholarship checks to their holders.

The supper closely adhered to tradition, with a staple dish of barbecued beef on bun garnished with barbecue sauce, potato chips, pickles, apples, ice cream and milk.

Following the meal scholarship holders were awarded their just deserts by Professor A. W. Gibson, Director of Resident Instruction. Dean Myers delivered the address of the evening.

Also honored, was Asst. Professor George Wellington of the Department of Animal Husbandry who was largely responsible for the success of the meal.

The Kermis Club struck a light note in the evening's events with a humorous presentation of a one act play, "The Lighthouse Keeper's Daughter."

Ed Van Zandt, President of Ho-Nun-de-Kah, presided over the events and delivered the closing address to the assemblage.

We know of an AGR who broke his arm fighting for a lady's honor. It seems she wanted to keep it.

of the faculty of the College of Agriculture. The Ag-Domecon Council nominates, during Spring term, ten professors deserving of the award. Of these, Ho-Nun-de-Kah selects five to appear on a ballot sent to every member of the Senior class in Agriculture, with whom final choice of the winner rests.

Zu viel Kartoffeln und Brot

by Jane Wigsten '50

The words look foreign, but they mean the same thing in any man's stomach—and potatoes and bread are about all that is in any European's stomach now. During the winter of 1944, the ration of food for the people of Amsterdam was one potato and one slice of bread *a day*. The ration now is much greater, and other foods can be obtained, but the diet is still predominantly starch. Any nutritionist can tell you the result of a high starch diet. A man looks healthy enough because he is rather plump, but closer examination quickly shows how poor his condition actually is. Multiply this by millions, and you have the health picture of a war-ravaged continent.

Why Only Bread and Potatoes

And Europeans are not only bound to this diet by rationing—they are also bound by economic conditions and by custom. Food prices change rapidly with the unsettled economic picture, and affect the average consumer's menu greatly.

I worked in Germany for a month this summer. Part of my job was to assist in buying and cooking food for the 40 members of our work camp. Like everyone else in Germany, we ate bread for breakfast and lunch, and bread and potatoes for supper.

For supplement we shopped for the fresh fruits and vegetables which were in season and ration-free. Tomatoes cost one mark, 15 pfenig (100 pfenig in a mark), while the laborer's wage rarely is above 90 pfenig an hour. Apples were 60 pfenig a pound, cabbage 50 pfenig, poor quality plums were about one mark a pound. Peaches or pears were unobtainable, as were such common vegetables as peas, corn, or lima beans. We saw no milk, butter, or cheese during our stay, and no meat—the ration for two

weeks being a piece about the size of one large hamburger.

But perhaps more discouraging to one with nutritional information is the failure of the housewives to take full advantage of what quality their foods do have. Vegetables are thoroughly boiled in much water—and the cooking water is rarely saved for soup or a hot drink. Potatoes are always peeled (and often stand in water for several hours before cooking). We served the new potatoes cooked in their jackets, and found the German and Dutch members of our camp amazed at our eating the skins—completely unheard of in their countries. Even more difficult for the non-Americans of our camp to understand was our eating salads. Very bad for the stomach, they told us, to eat any raw vegetables.

What Results?

A man cannot work well on a diet of 1000 calories a day (the equivalent of a milkshake and two peanut butter sandwiches), on a diet void of protein. Even more important, he cannot think clearly, keenly. But it is not just a matter of concern because of the effect on individuals. Just such conditions as these paved the way for Hitler a scant 15 years ago.

Now the world faces necessary rebuilding after its latest war. The recovery of all Europe hinges on Germany's recovery of her iron and steel output. On Europe in turn depends the survival of our world. It cannot be accomplished with only *brot* and *kartoffeln* for a man's stomach.

Jane Wigsten, globe-trotting Home-Ec junior, and Countryman's expert on foreign affairs, recently returned from a summer visit to Benelux, France and Germany.

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same as saying "I'll knock your block off."

In every dorm and fraternity house, at every college, there are the ever present card players, affectionately called the "Shuffles Club." The joker in a card deck being used for poker is known at R.P.I. as a "schmedley." (or "deadly schmedley") At Texas, a willing card player who usually wins is a "snapper," and a "mullet" is a "poor fish" who is always ready to play but seldom wins.

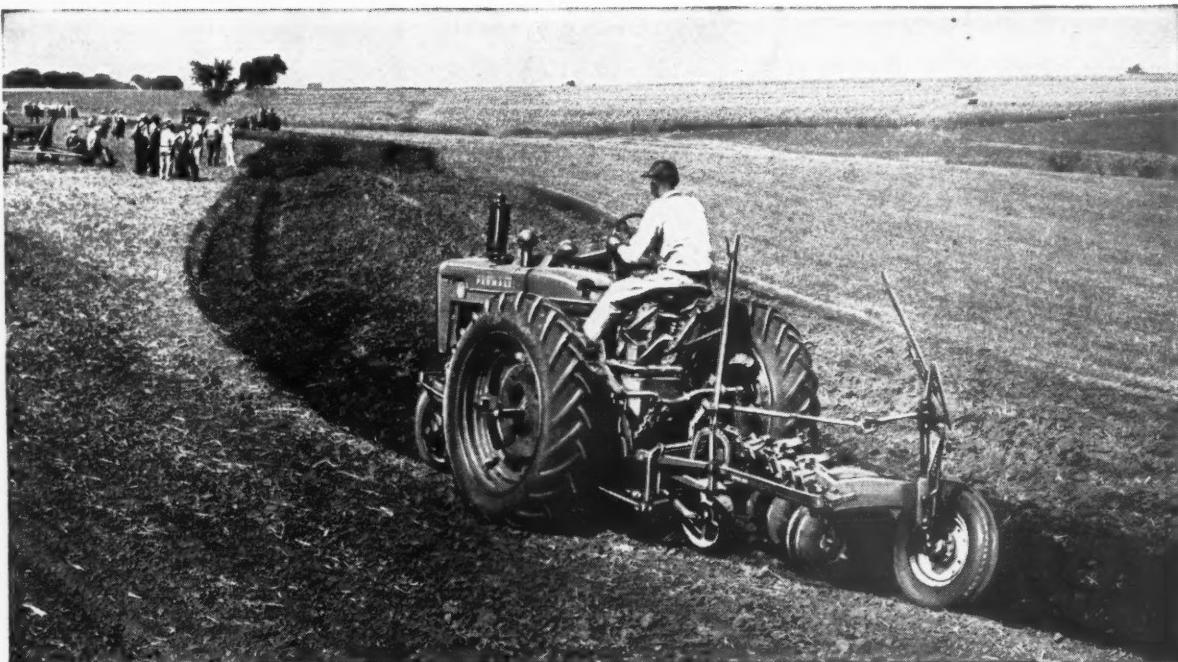
There are certain derogatory phrases which are in quite common usage on college campuses. "Drop dead" and "D.D.T." are probably the most common and most expressive. Other quaint expressions meaning about the same thing are, "get lost," "shove-off," "pound sand," and "turn blue." (or green, as the case may be.) When leaving a friend on campus it always calls for a parting salutation, such as "stay loose," "take it slow," or "It's been real" (or vital, vivid, golden or just plain nice).

There are only a few terms of what makes up college slanguage. Undergraduates at any school could probably add a hundred more. These words however, represent a cross-section of what you might hear if you sat in on a bull-session on any campus in the country. Someday they may be part of the King's English; but today they are just slanguage, our language.

(Continued from page 7)

Dr. Wendell Bailey studied at Cornell in 1915-1916 and 1924-1925, under Dr. Needham and Prof. Hervick of the Entomology department, and received his BA and MA degrees. Until entering the Army in World War II he had spent 30 years in teaching biology at Mississippi College and the University of Richmond.

Today Dr. Bailey is back in Richmond, a silver-haired, professional-looking man, but far from unapproachable. During his 30 years of teaching his office and laboratory doors were always open to students and faculty alike. He is every bit as gregarious today, and revels in telling the story of the missing ants.



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1937

Mary B. Wood was recently appointed home economist in marketing to be located at Cornell.

1941

Grace Kreiger was recently married to Ewart Blain. They are living at Hawthorne, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Rose, formerly *Muriel Elliot*, has a daughter, Kate Palmer.

1942

Anne Newton is now Mrs. Arthur Feet, Jr. and a resident of Tuscon, Arizona.

Cynthia Nickerson was married to Melvin Hurd last spring. They are living at Clintondale, N. Y.

1943

Norman Allen is running an 800 acre dairy farm in Schaghticoke in combination with a farm machinery agency.

1944

Roland Randall has begun work as Assistant County Agricultural Agent in Cattaraugus County.

Jane Furtick was married to Henry Gisinger in June. She has a public relations job with the National Dairy Council in Philadelphia.

Alma Huber recently married John Wittemore. They are residing at White Plains.

Margaret Schaer was married to John S. Groat. She recently received her M.S. at Cornell.

Elizabeth Skinner was released from the Navy last fall and is with her husband stationed at Subic Bay, Philippines.

1945

Nancy Allen was recently married to Clifford Habulain. They are living at Ilion, N. Y.

Jacqueline Forman became Mrs. Flam in May. They are residing at Batavia.

Florence Hansen was married to John Clarke. She is doing social welfare work in Charlottesville, Va.

Harriet Barnum was recently married to Howard Loomis.

1946

Iris Berman was recently married to Lawrence Goodman. She writes a syndicated column on baby care under the name of Iris Lane.

Mayselle Drahein married John Torney this spring.

Frances Goheen became the bride of John J. Holser. They are living in North Troy.

Mary Geiling, now Mrs. Charles Settembrini, has triplets. Born July 19, they are Mary Kathryn Charles Lou, and Lawrence Patrick. They are living at Westchester, Penna.

Jean Powell was married recently to John O'Donnell. They are living at Levittown, N.J.

Shirley Joseph, now Mrs. Bernard Horowitz, has a daughter, Edna.

Ann Kleberg was married to Robert Blakelee. They live in Moroton, Conn.

Kae Holdridge recently married Robert Didier. She expects to study at Potsdam State Teachers College.

1947

Nancy Palmerone is a ward contact dietitian at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.

Georgia Franklin was recently married to Arthur Osslon. They are living in Chicago.

Betty Hartman became Mrs. Richard Selby July 5. She is teaching at the Brushill School, Cleve-

land, Ohio.

William B. Faulkner became Assistant Agricultural Agent in Madison County on July 1.

1948

Phyllis Du Bois began work July 1 as Assistant 4-H Agent in Otsego County.

Margaret Mosher became 4-H Club Assistant Agent in Dutchess County, July 15.

Abram Relyea, who has been Assistant 4-H Agent-at-Large, is now Assistant Agent in Jefferson County.

John Norton was appointed Assistant Agricultural Agent in Erie County this June.

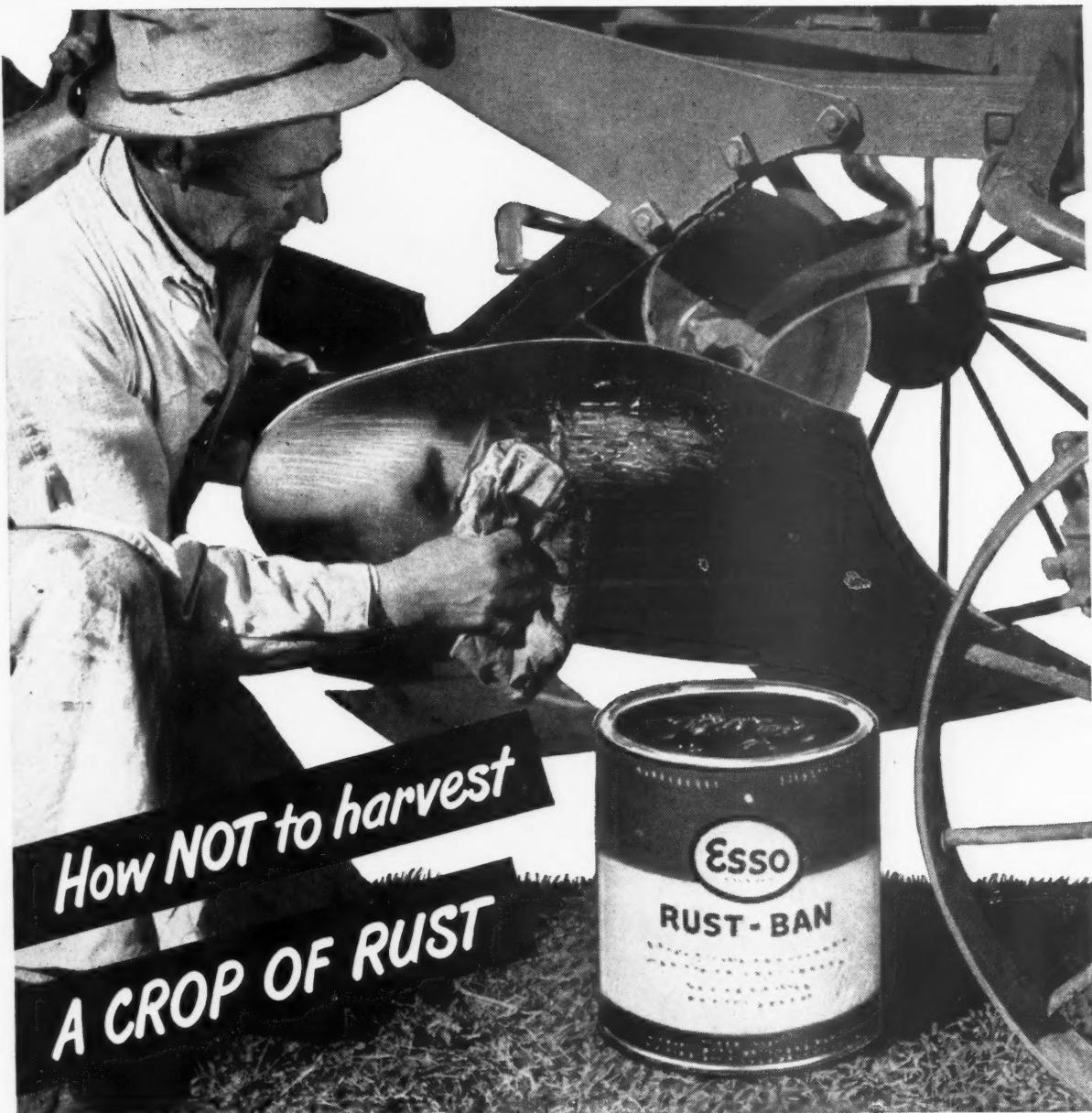
Ernest Schausler was appointed instructor in the floricultural department June 16, to work on a program for home grounds improvement for 4-H Club members.

W. Clair Emens, Jr., is working as Temporary Assistant Agricultural Agent in Columbia County.

(Continued from page 6)

ages, but the farmer must pay an equal amount. This double liability is non-insurable. In cases where no insurance is carried, the grower must pay the entire double award.

It should be stated, in closing, that the Labor Department has been engaged in extensive research to determine the reasons for the wide use of child labor. As a result of these informational surveys, and through pressures exerted by farm organizations, it is conceivable that applicable state laws may be revised. When, or in what directions, these changes may take place is, of course, a question that can not be answered at this time.



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Dollars and sense

Alumni Prize: John R. Dezeeuw.
Alpha Zeta Cup: Somers F. Conover.

Beatty Agricultural Scholarship: Paul I. MacMillan, Charles O. Smith.

Borden Award: Harlan R. Wengert.

A.R. Brand Scholarship in Ornithology: William C. Dilger.

Burpee Award in Floriculture: Mary E. Brougham.

Burpee Award in Vegetable Crops: Wesley H. Dempsey.

Cladakis Scholarship: John R. Dezeeuw, Elizabeth Rannels, Harry K. Schwarzweller, Stanley Z. Berry, Marvin Wasserman.

Mrs. Walter Douglas Scholarship: Mary E. Brougham.

Esso 4-H Scholarship: Allan Haughton, Ward MacMillen, LaVerne Day.

Hervey S. Hall Scholarship: Joyce Hagemeyer, Elizabeth Rannels.

Mrs. Frances King Scholarship: Dorothy E. Ober.

Carl E. Ladd Memorial Scholarship—Upperclassmen: Leonard T. Borden, Frank Osterhoudt, Robert L. Plaisted, David M. Rice, Lawrence W. Specht, Bernard Stanton, Francis A. Trerise.

Freshmen: Donald A. Cario, Helen D. Corbin, Clayton Hotchkiss, Nicholas J. Juried, Frank Michlavzina, Samuel Schlenk, Adelbert N. Tallman, Jr.

George Lamont Scholarship: Gerald Gibbs, Robert Pask.

NYS Bankers Ass. 4-H Club Scholarship: Edward Huntington.

Non-Resident Tuition Scholarship: Albert M. Beck, Kent L. Buck, Arden Day, John H. Foster,

Bankeshwar Lall, Anne A. Leonard, Eyestein Einset.

One-half Non-resident Tuition Scholarship: William D. Bair, John W. Meller.

Roberts Scholarship: Charles H. Adams, George Allhusen, Douglas L. Murray, Donald Richter, Martha S. Windnagle.

One-half Roberts Scholarship: Howard C. Bateman, Gordon L. Conklin, Joseph J. Krawitz, Maurice E. Mix, James W. Wright.

Sears Roebuck Agr. Foundation Scholarship: Harold E. Alexander, Richard E. Eschler, Louis M. Howie, Richard I. Mathews, John Price, Kenneth H. Pugh, Gerald Read, Ora G. Rothfuss, Richard Meier, Kenneth Olcott, Kenneth H. Palmer, George Payne, Frederick Stokes, Robert W. Struck, Richard T. Triumpho, Hubert C. Wrightman.

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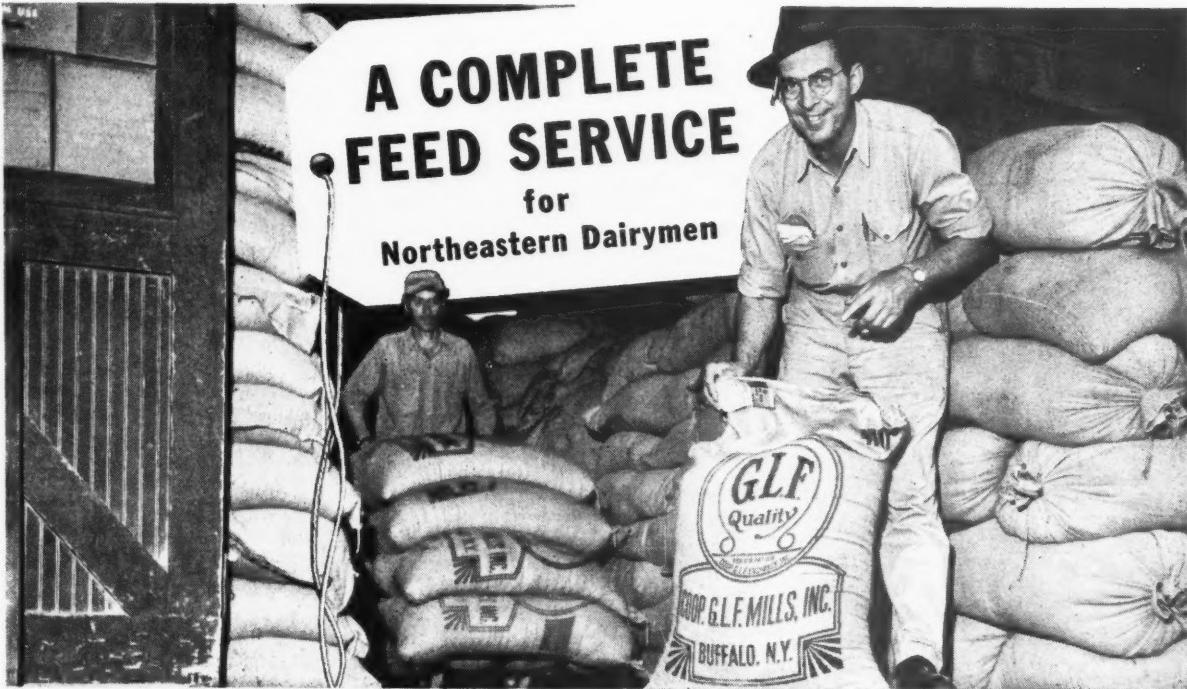
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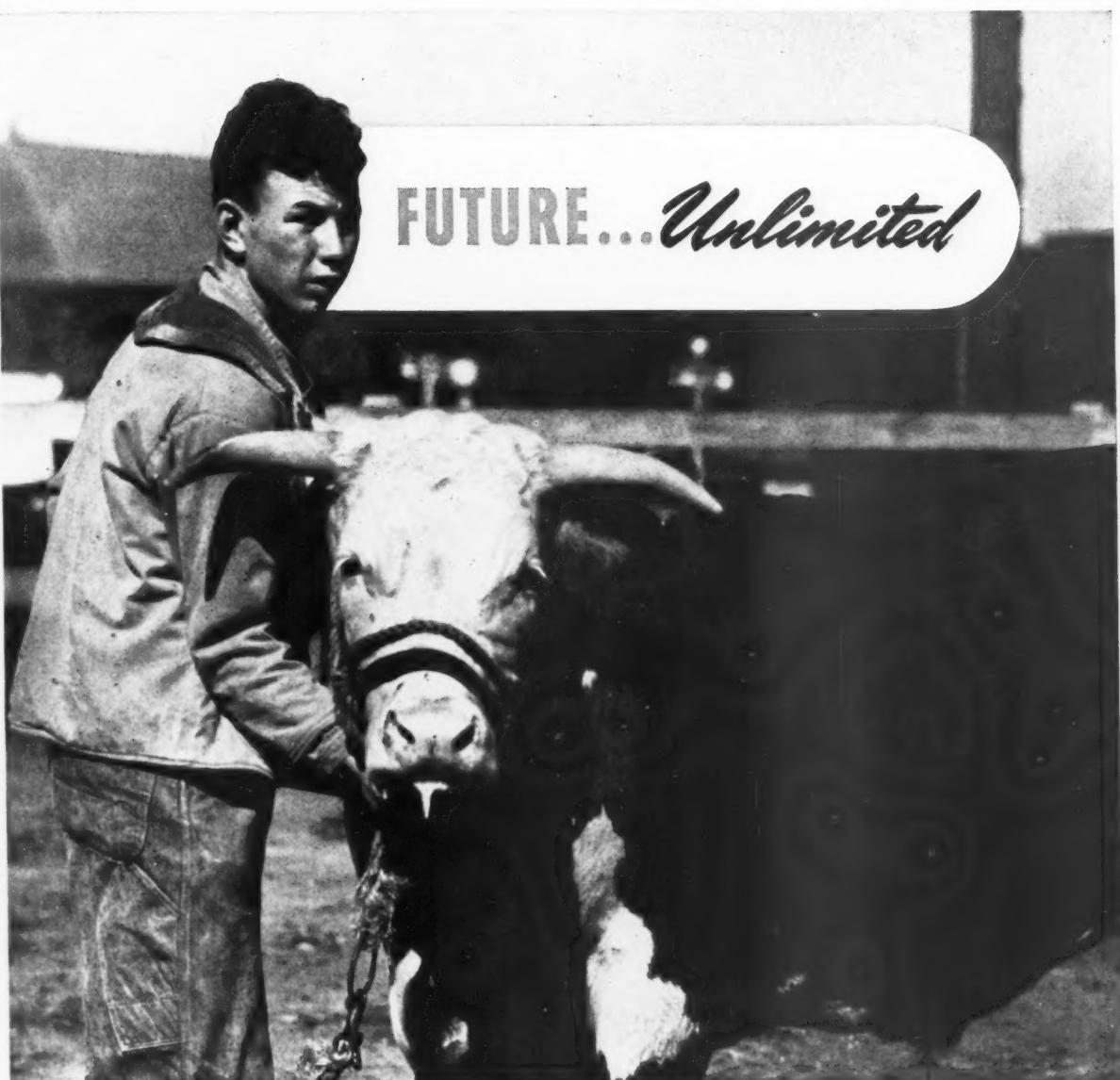
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